

elmhurst college  1871-1971  
MAGAZINE



The First  
One Hundred Years

The early history of Elmhurst College is an interesting story illustrative of the social processes at work in the immigrant groups who came to America about the middle of the nineteenth century. After organizing their small religious associations, these newcomers to America found themselves faced with the same problem which occupied the attention of the early settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. They needed to provide for the training of ministers and teachers if they were not only to preserve their heritage of religion and culture, but also to secure for themselves and their children the privileges offered them by the new environment in which they had come to live. The process was not dissimilar from that which resulted in the founding of Harvard and Yale, for these institutions also had for their original purpose the training of candidates for the ministry.

H. Richard Niebuhr  
—Elmhurst Yearbook 1926



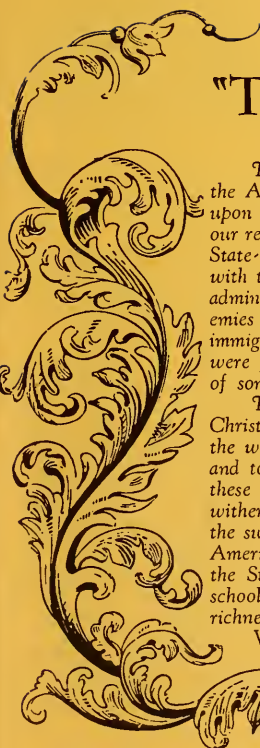
The new institution flourished at Elmhurst. It had a double purpose as a *proseminary*, to prepare young men either to enter the theological seminary with a sound knowledge of languages, history, the Bible, and some science, or to become teachers in the parochial schools then commonly maintained by Evangelical churches. It took them as they came — lads usually from a parsonage or the farm, fourteen years old or twenty-one, and gave them what they needed, ordinarily in a four-year course rather more than the equivalent of an academy.

Paul N. Crusius  
—Elmhurst College Bulletin 1940

## Foreword

The celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Elmhurst College calls for an historical sketch surveying the development and growth of the school in the course of the years. It will be evident that this is not a history in depth. Limitations of space made it necessary to give only a rapid review of the highlights of one hundred years of history. We wish to pay tribute to the diligent work and research of the late Prof. Paul N. Crusius in the area of the early history of the College, to the efforts of the late Prof. Karl H. Carlson in maintaining the archives, and to the monumental study by former Dean William F. Denman in the volume constituting his doctoral thesis, entitled "Elmhurst — Developmental Study of a Church-Related College." Without their labors our task would have been much more difficult. Our appreciation is extended to Mr. Ray Ramseyer and Mr. Russell Weigand of the Department of Development and Public Relations of Elmhurst College for their encouragement and guidance in this pleasant task. I am grateful for my lifelong association with Elmhurst College, and I dedicate this brief history to my Alma Mater.

ROBERT C. STANGER



## "THE ELMHURST YEARS"



The story of Elmhurst College is a part of the story of pioneer education on the American midwestern frontier. Our affluent twentieth century society is built upon the accomplishments of the pioneering past. No one can tell that story without remembering the service of the church in higher education on that early frontier. State-supported higher education in the West was in its infancy, coming into being with the passage of the land-grant law, and the Morrill Act of 1862, during the administration of President Abraham Lincoln. Until that time practically all academies and colleges were established by churches to meet the pressing needs of the immigrant population. Among the colleges and universities in existence today, 182 were founded before the Civil War and 164 came into being under the influence of some branch of the Christian church.

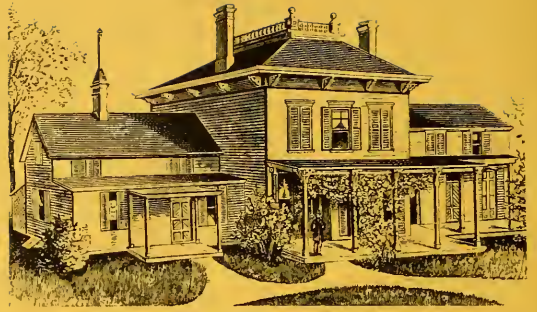
The private liberal arts college in America owes much of its origin to the Christian church. The aim of the pioneer founders was to maintain a culture in the wilderness, to provide an educated leadership for the developing communities, and to teach the liberal arts within the context of the Christian faith. Some of these colleges unfortunately became narrow and sectarian, and in the course of time withered and died. Others were able to adapt themselves to the changing needs of the successive periods of history and have continued their service to this day. The American system of education is quite unique in that education is not a monopoly of the State. Within the system, there are schools supported by the state and also schools established and supported by private groups, thus contributing variety and richness to the fabric of our culture.

With this as a background, consider the story of the Elmhurst years.



# Part I: The Proseminary Period 1871-1919

On December 6, 1871 President Carl F. Kranz and fourteen students arrived in Elmhurst to begin the program of the "Proseminary" — long since known as Elmhurst College. Its primary purpose was to prepare young men for entrance to the theological seminary and also to train teachers for the parochial schools conducted by the sponsoring churches. It had been the intention of the founding fathers of the denomination to develop a college, but the urgent need of the pioneer communities for pastors and teachers dictated a program such as the Proseminary provided. Elementary schools were poor for the most part, and high schools were few and far between on the midwestern prairie and in the backwoods settlements. The Proseminary was essentially an academy, receiving students at the age of fourteen or fifteen and sending them on to the seminary or out into the parochial schools after a course of four (and later five) years.



**Melancthon Seminary**

The first building of the Elmhurst Proseminary in 1871 housed 24 students plus the president and his family. The building was later divided into sections, two of which were moved to Alexander Street, where they continue to serve today as residences of professors.



**Carl F. Kranz**

First President ("Inspektor") The Proseminary 1871-1874  
While serving as president, he was also the only teacher in the fledgling school. Described as highly intellectual, and a collector of books, he shared with his wife an interest in music. He received his formal education at Breslau University in Germany.



The first benefactor of Elmhurst College, Thomas Bryan, was one of the pioneer residents of Cottage Hill, Illinois, later to become Elmhurst.



The photograph of the class of 1874 is interesting for two reasons. First of all, it shows the class composed of both teen-age boys and older young men — not uncommon in proseminaries. Secondly, the young man in the second row, and second from the right, is Daniel Irion, later to become the first alumnus to serve as president.

The German Evangelical Synod of the West, organized in the vicinity of St. Louis in 1840, sought to minister to the thousands of German immigrants who streamed into the Mississippi Valley and into the Midwest as a result of the second great wave of immigration in the early 1800's. It represented the Evangelical branch of the German Reformation, a Union Church, combining the Lutheran and the Reformed branches, not rigid, but warm and moderate in temper. This church group had, with high courage and sacrifice, established a theological seminary in Marthasville, Missouri (now Eden Seminary, near St. Louis) in 1850. In connection with it, a school, chartered as "Missouri College," was established to meet the need for a general education. The latter could not be maintained because of conditions created by the Civil War. In 1871 such a school was established in Evansville, Indiana, and was enlarged to become also a preparatory school for the seminary.

Meanwhile, the German Evangelical Synod of the Northwest, centering about Chicago, had established a seminary in Waukegan, and had moved it to Lake Zurich. A prominent minister in the large German community in Chicago, Pastor Joseph Hartmann of St. Paul's Evangelical Church, had become acquainted with Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, a prominent Chicago businessman and real estate developer, who lived in the little suburban town of Elmhurst. Mr. Bryan made an

attractive offer of a tract of land, ten acres as an outright gift, and twenty acres at a cost of \$10,000.

On the highest point of land in this tract stood a rather large residence, two stories in height, with ample porches, overlooking a broad sweep of lawn. This building stood approximately where the College Union Building stands today. This offer was accepted, and the house on the property became the home of Melancthon Seminary in 1869.

In the early fall of 1871, the Evangelical Synod of the West, with great good sense, merged with the Evangelical Synod of the Northwest. It was then decided to transfer the theological students of the Melancthon Seminary to the seminary in Missouri, and to move the Proseminary so recently established in Evansville to the large campus available in the lovely town of Elmhurst.

Mr. Thomas B. Bryan was one of the early developers of the village of Elmhurst, a leader in planning its major streets and planting the lovely elms on the treeless prairie. He maintained a stately mansion on a wooded plot of land at the southwest corner of what is today St. Charles Road and York Street. It was Mr. Bryan who persuaded the citizens in 1869 to change the name of the village from the original "Cottage Hill" to "Elmhurst." Elmhurst then had a population of about 300, according to the census of 1870.

When President Kranz and his fourteen students arrived in Elmhurst, they discovered that the freight car, into which all of their furniture and possessions had been packed in Evansville, had not arrived. They found only bare rooms in the residence on the new campus. The nearest Evangelical Church was in Addison Township, now called Churchville, about three miles to the north. The hospitable farmers who were members of the church received the professor and the students into their homes. About Christmas time, the freight car arrived, and on January 4, 1872, formal class sessions began in the Proseminary at Elmhurst. Ten additional students enrolled after Christmas, and the first student body numbered twenty-four.

Enrollment grew rapidly to 35 in 1872, to 66 in '73, to 70 in '74, and to 97 in 1878. The Proseminary met a real need. Among the students were usually ten to twenty percent who were enrolled simply as "college students," not preparing either for the seminary or the teaching profession, but simply seeking a classical education. The growth in enrollment necessitated a second faculty member, Rev. Frederick Weygold.

Enterprising students built a rough, one-room addition to the frame building, but the necessity for a new and permanent building was apparent. In 1873, our oldest college building, now known as "Kranz Hall" was erected at a cost of \$12,000.



**Kranz Hall**

The first new building of the Proseminary was erected in 1873 to accommodate the growth of the school. It is the oldest building on the campus and still in use, housing classrooms, faculty offices and the Speech Clinic.

The first floor contained chapel and classrooms, the second floor an apartment and student rooms, the huge attic served as dormitory, and the basement provided a kitchen and dining room.

President Kranz (whose title really was "Inspektor") found the burden of administration and teaching too heavy and resigned in the fall of 1874.

His successor was a quite remarkable young man, Rev. Philip F. Meusch. He took hold with a gentle but firm hand. Regular faculty meetings were initiated; the course of study was fixed at four years; commencement exercises were held at the end of the school year. Growth in enrollment made a second new building imperative. Ambitious and careful planning resulted in the construction of what we now call "Old Main," dedicated in October of 1878. This stately building, with a tower, contained classrooms, a laboratory, a reading room, washrooms, dormitories, a chapel with pipe organ, and an apartment for the president. The buildings occupied only a small area of the 30 acre campus. The major portion was used as a college farm. Corn and oats and hay were cultivated. Cows roamed the pasture, and produced milk for the daily needs. A large garden produced vegetables. It was an idyllic rural setting.

With the completion of Old Main the facilities were ample. Enrollment rose to 101. The school

was on an even keel and operating smoothly. The pioneer days now were over.

The first catalog was offered in 1878. Into the course of four years was crammed everything that seemed to be essential. As far as possible, it followed the model of a German "Gymnasium" (Academy) with its classical emphasis. Latin and Greek, plus proficiency in the German and the English language, plus religion, history, geography, mathematics, science and music constituted the curriculum. The schedule included an average of 36 forty-five minute class periods a week, faculty members carrying a load of 26 to 31 periods per week.



**Philip F. Meusch**  
President 1874-1880

This remarkable man came to America with his immigrant parents and helped his father clear the land of his farm in Missouri. With only a common school education he entered the seminary at Marthasville, and by intense application completed both his college and seminary education at the same time in four years.



**"Old Main"**

Dedicated in 1878 and erected at a cost of \$25,000, the construction was aided by the school's first large gift by an individual of \$5,000. No further changes were made to the campus until 1896.

The life of the school is characterized by a quaint paragraph in the annual catalog:  
 "Life in this institution is regulated entirely by the stroke of the bell. The day is filled mainly with instruction periods, but the students are given time for exercise out of doors and for the preparation of lessons. The day is begun and closed, as it could not be otherwise in a Christian institution, by common devotions. The Sunday services are conducted by clergymen on the faculty in the College Chapel." (After the establishment of St. Peter's Evangelical Church in Elmhurst in 1876, the students attended Sunday Service there, proceeding in a body.)

The total fee for tuition, board, room and laundry was \$150 per year (a rate which was maintained without change, surprisingly, until 1913). The major portion of the cost of operation was provided by an annual subsidy by the German Evangelical Synod.

Discipline was strict, and enforced by a system of demerits. An interesting sidelight was a rule that "association with persons of feminine gender is strictly forbidden."

Growth of the student body necessitated an increase in the faculty, with some laymen on a faculty in which clergymen predominated, most of them educated in Europe. Among those recorded as teachers in the early years are such names as Henninger, Zimmermann, Sauerbier, Lueder, von Luternau and Kaufmann.

President Philip F. Meusch died suddenly and unexpectedly on July 25, 1880 at the age of 44 years. His grave is in the little cemetery adjacent to the campus.

In September 1880, the Reverend Peter Goebel, a man of deep piety and of unselfish devotion to duty, assumed the presidency, coming from a family of distinguished preachers.

A number of significant developments marked his administration. While enrollment remained stable, the overcrowded schedule of courses was relieved by the addition of a fifth year to the curriculum in 1885. Faculty members destined for long tenure now came to the school, men like John Lueder (1881-1910) in history, Herman Brodt (1882-1918) in pedagogy and German, and C. J. Albert (1884-1892) in English. A proposal to add more "college" students (i.e. students seeking not a pre-theological but a general education) was unfortunately not accepted.



**Peter Goebel**  
President — 1880-1887



Students at work — late 1800's



**The Faculty — 1885-86**

Standing left to right: **C. J. Albert**, A.M., English and Bookkeeping; **H. Brodt**, German, Pedagogy, Violin; **G. Ebmeyer**, Mathematics, History, Geography; **George Rosche**, Music; **E. Kuntze**, Natural Science, Gymnastics.  
 Seated: **J. Lueder**, Ancient Languages; **Peter Goebel**, Inspektor (President), Religion; **Daniel Irion**, German and History.



The farm on the west part of the campus provided the food supply for the small college community.



This interesting view of the Northwestern Railroad shows the undeveloped land to the north of the campus.

The Goebel administration also witnessed the beginnings of a library at Elmhurst when a Literary Society, established earlier, took charge of books available for student reading. Named after the beloved former president, the Meusch Society carried on its program in a special club and reading room provided in the recently erected "Old Main." Following the example of other American schools, a number of literary and debating societies developed, giving the rigidly controlled students opportunity for much desired self-expression. These groups presented programs on Saturday nights, offering activity and entertainment and life on dull weekends before the era of "movies." The names of these groups are interesting — Concordia, the Demosthenes Club, the Owl, and one of the most enduring, the Schiller Society which remained in existence until 1925.

A glee club was organized as the Orpheus Men's Chorus in 1884, beginning an unbroken tradition at Elmhurst.

Another interesting development was an annual festival, the "Seminar-fest," usually held in early June, which brought thousands of people by train



The Meusch Society, one of the several literary societies, had this reading room in the basement of Old Main. This was the only library until 1912 when a college facility was available in Irion Hall.



The Orpheus Singing Society was the forerunner of the modern Glee Club.

from the churches of Chicago and by wagon from the country towns. An outdoor worship service, plus meals and refreshments and fellowship, made this a memorable day and a tradition that continued until the end of the Proseminary era in 1919.

President Goebel resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Daniel Irion, the young pastor of St. Peter's Church in Elmhurst, and the son of an eminent pioneer educator and theologian of the Evangelical Synod. He was the first alumnus of Elmhurst to be called to leadership by his Alma Mater. His administration was destined to be the longest in the history of the College — 32 years — from 1887 to 1919. In retrospect, we may call these years "The Irion Era," the great middle period of the history of Elmhurst College. They were years of stability and of steady growth and development.

Dr. Irion was successful in gathering a faculty which remained virtually intact during this whole era. It included the profound scholar, Emil Otto (1890-1904), as well as Carl Bauer, also a graduate of Elmhurst, a man of dynamic intellect and encyclopedic knowledge, who has become somewhat of a legend at Elmhurst. Also there was George A. Sorrick, first faculty member with an American M.A. degree, teaching in the English language, and C. G. Stanger, another alumnus, who came in 1896 as professor of music, turning later to the department of romance languages, and remaining for 50 years. Other well-remembered names of the Irion era are H. Arlt, H. L. Breitenbach and Emil Hansen. In the later years came Paul N. Crusius, American-born and Harvard-educated, an outstanding teacher and scholar, and one of the earliest influences for a new Elmhurst and a shaper of its destiny.

The course of study remained practically the same throughout this period, except for the gradual increase of the use of the English language. The enrollment increased from 103 in 1887 to 133 in 1892 and remained fairly steady at about this level until the last decade of the Irion regime when it climbed to 160 and 170 and then declined again. Pre-theological students were in the majority, with parochial school teacher-trainees a sizeable minority until the end of the century. There were always a handful of "college students" and day students, interested in securing a general education.

Dr. Irion, through all his years, continued the traditional role of the "Inspector," or "Director" — the titles by which the president was known. He was administrator, teacher, supervisor, keeper of records, dean of instruction, disciplinarian and father-confessor — a formidable role.

A high point of his second decade was the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Proseminary in 1896. In recognition of this event, the denomination raised funds for the third building on the campus, the Dining Hall, later known

as "The Commons." This red brick building on the site of the original seminary building provided kitchen and dining room, laundry, guest rooms, sick rooms and an apartment for the superintendent. It was razed in 1964 to make way for the present College Union building.

Two significant events are recorded in connection with the Silver Jubilee, the first a great assembly of people from Chicago and environs on June 21, 1896 to celebrate the occasion. The second was the first alumni meeting on record, led by Rev. Carl Mueller '74, and for which Rev. Rudolph A. John '75 of St. Paul's in Chicago wrote some memorable songs such as the song about syrup — which sustained many a student.

### SYRUP SONG

(Sung to tune of "Old Oaken Bucket")

"From dear distant days, I think of the syrup,  
Which once as a youth I so richly received.  
Which there on the table in a neat little jug  
Gave out sticky sweetness, until it o'erflowed.  
Mornings and evenings, and sometimes at lunchtime,  
There was on the table, prepared for our use,  
The syrup, the syrup, the rich golden syrup,  
Which stuck to our fingers when mealtime was done.

The winds of change were blowing, however, and the third decade of the Irion era saw many new developments. The church was slow to respond to change and resisted far too long the upgrading of academic standards. An increasing number of



**Dr. Daniel Irion**

President of the Proseminary 1887-1919. Born in Missouri, the son of an outstanding pioneer theologian at the seminary of the Evangelical Synod, a graduate of the Elmhurst Proseminary and of the Marthasville, Missouri Seminary, he became pastor of St. Peter's Church in Elmhurst, then a teacher and eventually President of the Elmhurst Proseminary. An able administrator, a great teacher, a father figure to students, he led the Proseminary through its long middle period and the establishment of the College.



**The "Seminar Fest"**

An annual all-day assembly on the Elmhurst campus attracting a thousand or more people from the churches of Chicagoland for a Sunday outing. Greeted by the marching band, the guests participated in an outdoor service, dinner and general fellowship.



**Elmhurst College Faculty about 1900**

Standing — left to right: C. Weisse, George Sorrick, C. G. Stanger, H. Brodt, Carl Bauer.

Seated — Emil Otto, Daniel Irion, president; John Lueder.

younger alumni began to raise their voices in meetings and in church publications demanding modernization and extension of the program of the school. Those going on to other American colleges found it difficult to have their work at Elmhurst accepted for credit at other institutions. In 1901, the University of Illinois, after a careful evaluation, placed the Proseminary on its list of accredited secondary schools. Elmhurst graduates were allowed one year's advanced standing in languages, but were required to make up a deficiency in laboratory science, forcing the installation of laboratory facilities in 1902. What this meant was that the program of the Proseminary was the equivalent of four years of high school and approximately one year of college. In 1909, the Proseminary was placed on the list of accredited secondary schools by the North Central Association, and in 1913 it was officially recognized by the University of Chicago.

The name, "Elmhurst College," was in popular use for some time before the turn of the century, but it was first used on the cover of the catalog in 1901, a bit prematurely, to be sure, but a challenge nevertheless. How slow the process of change was is attested by the fact that it was not until 1917 that the catalog was issued in the English language.

The growth of the school necessitated a new dormitory in 1912 which was named "Irion Hall." It included, beside student rooms and dormitories,

a large chapel with beautiful stained glass windows, an adequate gymnasium in the basement which doubled as assembly hall with stage, a large library room, and an apartment for the president. The library now became an official part of the College, supplanting the student literary society reading room, and was organized on modern library principles. The gymnasium permitted the formation of a basketball team.

The athletic program was a part of student life from very early days, but was a purely voluntary activity of students and in no way supported by the school. In 1902 the Student Athletic Association was formed, and was supported by student-paid dues. Soccer, baseball and track activities became a semi-official, but completely student supported, part of the school program. The teams entered successfully into intercollegiate competition. Not until the Junior College was established did the school officially support an athletic program.

The demand for change and for the establishment of a full-scale college came from many quarters, and was voiced in the denominational journal, "Messenger of Peace," and especially in the student magazine, published jointly by students at Eden Seminary and Elmhurst College, which was called "The Keryx." Younger faculty members, particularly Paul Crusius, and students such as Reinhold Niebuhr and his brother Helmut R. Niebuhr, wrote vigorously and insistently for the transforma-



The first Science laboratory. The venerable Dr. Irion and Professor George A. Sorrick are pictured here.



The first official library of the College was established in 1912 in space provided in the new Irion Hall dormitory.



Student hi-jinx around 1910 — particularly interesting because it pictures Henry Dinkmeyer (controlling the halter around his fellow student's neck) and H. Richard Niebuhr (behind Dinkmeyer) both destined to become Elmhurst College presidents.



A student room in Old Main about 1910.

tion of the Proseminary into a real college.

The First World War (1914-1918) shook the old foundations and hastened the day of change. The end of World War I brought with it the end of the German language culture as well as the end of old ways of life and action. By 1919 a new era had dawned for the world and also for Elmhurst.

Dr. Daniel Irion, now old in years but alert to the current situation, retired from the presidency in the summer of 1919, bringing to a close not only the longest tenure of any president (32 years) but also marking the end of the history of the Proseminary. Dr. Irion, an exceedingly able teacher as well as administrator, remained as a member of the faculty until 1928, honored and revered until his passing on October 25, 1935.

The Proseminary had been handicapped by slowness of vision on the part of the constituency and also by poor financial support. The agitation by a new and younger leadership in the sponsoring denomination for more adequate educational provision for the youth of the church and for a program of quality education resulted in the decision to organize a junior college. This was planned to develop to senior college status quickly, while retaining the remainder of the proseminary as an academy. While the major purpose of the junior college was still pre-theological training, its program was now expanded to include a course of general education for all young men who applied.



Dr. Daniel Irion and his successor, Dr. H. J. Schick (1919-1924) marking the transition from the old Proseminary to the modern Academy and Junior College in 1919.

## Part II. The Transition Period 1919-1924

### *The Academy and Junior College*

Leadership for this period of transition in the life of the school was vested in the new president, the Reverend Herman J. Schick of Evansville, Indiana, an alumnus of the Proseminary, an able pastor who was also known for his interest in programs for young people. He was to be the administrator of the school, as well as the teacher of the courses in religion, and was also to serve as dean of the Junior College. He also pursued graduate studies at the University of Chicago during the summer season, achieving the Master of Arts degree during his term as president.



Herman J. Schick  
President 1919-1924  
The first leader of the reorganized school, the Elmhurst Academy and Junior College.



Paul N. Crusius  
Coming to Elmhurst in the last decade of the Proseminary, American-born and Harvard-educated, he promoted the idea of the change to college status and became one of the leading shapers of the new Elmhurst.

The process of reorganization of the school proceeded gradually. There were two divisions. The Academy had as its head a principal in the person of Prof. Paul Crusius, the youthful faculty member, Harvard-trained, who had been so influential in advocating and guiding the changes in the last years of the Proseminary. The Junior College had the new president as its dean. There were two programs of education, the one pre-theological in purpose, and the second offering a general and classical education. There was also the beginning of a modest elective curriculum, and the introduction of new social science courses, followed by a strong development of the science departments. Laboratory facilities were provided and the departments of chemistry and biology were visibly strengthened. Also added were courses in public speaking, economics, psychology, history of education, and physical education.

The faculty was strengthened in line with this development. Teachers with degrees achieved in American universities, some with doctor's degrees, came to take their place on the faculty. Three names especially stand out in this period, Karl Carlson in the department of English, Homer Helmick in Chemistry, and Th. W. Mueller in Sociology. They devoted their entire careers to the life and development of the newly created college and are remembered gratefully for the shaping influence of their life and work. Other members of the

faculty engaged in summer graduate studies to enhance their efficiency and to raise the standards of the college.

The success of the reorganization was reflected in the increasing enrollment of students, from a total of 120 in 1919-20 to 162 in 1921-22 and 173 in 1922-23. Soon commuting day students began to appear, and also the first tuition fee, \$100 per year. There followed a reorganization of the administration. The business responsibilities were assumed by a steward or business manager. For the first time there was an office secretary in the person of Miss Elfrieda Lang. A registrar was appointed, who also doubled as physical education director and football coach. The Reverend Robert Leonhardt filled this post. The president was interested in promotion and public relations and news items were released to the papers. The president began to participate in activities in the community, breaking out of the relative insularity and isolation of the earlier years. Mrs. Schick, wife of the president, organized a Women's Auxiliary, soliciting help from the women's organizations throughout the denomination, and also enrolling willing workers from groups in Elmhurst and Chicago. They engaged in tasks from mending of clothes to interior decorating in the dormitories and also fund-raising.

The Elmhurst Proseminary and Eden Seminary in St. Louis were sister institutions. Elmhurst was the "feeder" for Eden. The new leadership at

**Karl H. Carlson**

1923-1958

Professor of English from the earliest days of the modern college and one of the most beloved personalities in our history. A great teacher and friend of students.



Commons Dining Hall



The Memorial Library erected in 1921 by the young people of the denomination in tribute to the men who gave their lives in World War I.



The faculty of the Proseminary in its last year — 1918-19. Left to right: George Sorrick, Carl Bauer, C. G. Stanger, John Schmale, President Irion, H. L. Breitenbach, Emil Hansen, Paul Crusius.

Elmhurst believed that its first responsibility was to maintain this relationship, and so also did the church at large. A certain amount of confusion was inevitable as the new arrangements were worked out. For instance, at the end of the 1918-19 schoolyear, the last year of the Proseminary, the majority of the graduates went on to Eden Seminary as usual. Six of them, however, accepted the challenge to stay and form the second year class of the Junior College. In the next few years, students had the option of going on to seminary training, or of completing their work in the Junior College or to continue as Senior College students. A cooperative arrangement was also entered into with Washington University in St. Louis, whereby students might achieve their college degree while studying at Eden Seminary.

It is interesting to note that when the senior college program began in 1923, the official name of the school became "Elmhurst College," a designation which it had carried unofficially and which was in popular usage ever since the first decade of the century.

The winds of change also affected student life at Elmhurst. The style of life of other American college campuses quickly began to assert itself at Elmhurst. The old, rigidly scheduled program of the Proseminary yielded to the larger freedom of the American schools. But not without problems, as one might expect, and the early years of the new college were sparked by student protest as the new confronted the old. The right of students to a voice in their governance was recognized by the formation of a student council and a representative form of self-government to safeguard student interests. There was great emphasis on "school spirit." An "Alma Mater" song was developed. Freshman initiation was a controversial issue, as was the matter of social dancing. There were social clubs, approximating fraternities, which soon ran into difficulty. A debating team made its appearance.

The most influential student organization was the Y.M.C.A. and so brought valuable outside contacts. Moreover, it provided a modern outlet for the essentially Christian purpose of the school. In time, the freshman orientation program counterbalanced the unofficial initiations. Special groups formed teams representing the College in churches and community groups. Contact was established with world-wide student groups, such as the Student Volunteer Movement, and numbers of students were recruited for missionary service, just as today's students enroll in the Peace Corps and Vista. One of the permanent benefits of the Y.M.C.A. was the founding of the student newspaper, "The Elm Bark," in 1920. Appearing first sporadically and then regularly, it has continued to be the voice of student opinion and the reporter of student activity to this day.

The athletic program now came into its own.

There had been a keen interest in athletics throughout the Proseminary period, but it was a completely voluntary activity, sponsored by the students alone. Athletics now became the responsibility of the college. Soccer football had been the recognized fall sport. Now rugby football supplanted it in 1920, and regular football in 1921. The athletic program was directed by a student-faculty Athletic Board. In 1922, the first full-time coach was appointed in the person of Robert Hale from Miami University. In the following year, Elmhurst joined the North Illinois Junior College Athletic Conference along with Crane, Elgin, St. Procopius, North Park, and Chicago Normal. As in most other American colleges, athletics was now an official part of the Elmhurst program.

All of these developments necessitated changes in the physical structure of the campus. New buildings became necessary. The library had grown from three thousand to eight thousand volumes by 1921, although there was not yet a full-time librarian. In 1921 came the new Memorial Library, built by the young people of the denomination in memory of the men who had given their lives in the service of their country in World War I. A challenge gift of \$10,000 by Mr. William Volker of Kansas City sparked the campaign for \$40,000, led by the young alumnus, Reinhold Niebuhr, who in his student days had agitated so strongly for the transformation of the Proseminary into a college. With the new library came the first full-time librarian in the person of Miss Grace Barbee.

The new library was in part a gift to the college in honor of the 50th anniversary, the Golden Jubilee. This event was appropriately celebrated in June of 1921 with a large public gathering on the campus and with the publication of a special historical booklet.

In 1923 a new men's dormitory was completed, known as South Hall (now Schick Hall), in the place where once the barn and the gardens were located. The campus lost its rural character and became a part of the urban setting. In 1923 Old Main was completely renovated, and modern laboratories for the science courses were created along with up-to-date classrooms.

The enrollment continued to grow and exceeded the 200 mark in 1923. The curriculum was enlarged by the addition of courses in philosophy, psychology, education and the social sciences. The first homecoming program for alumni was held in 1923. The Junior College gained accreditation by the North Central Association in March of 1924. It seemed as though the newly developing college had come through its period of infancy rather well. Then, in 1924, Dr. Herman J. Schick resigned his post of president and returned to the parish ministry in Chicago.



H. Richard Niebuhr  
President 1924-1927  
In three brief years he guided the College into the modern era of liberal arts education and also projected the plan of the campus which has been followed to this day.

The Board of the College again turned to one of its own alumni in the person of H. Richard Niebuhr. In the fall of 1924 he accepted the challenge and began his work as president. H. Richard Niebuhr was a graduate of the Proseminary in the class of 1914. After completing his work at Eden Seminary in 1917, he went on to graduate studies at Washington University and later at Yale University, and in due time achieved the Ph.D. degree. He was, therefore, the first president of Elmhurst College to be trained in the American university system, and was very familiar with the program of higher education in America. One of the most brilliant among Elmhurst graduates, he and his brother, Reinhold Niebuhr, were destined to play an outstanding part in the American cultural scene. It is not surprising that Dr. Niebuhr quickly won the confidence of both the faculty and the students. A man of vision and purpose, he was at the same time modest and humble; and he was able to enlist the cooperation of his colleagues. He placed emphasis upon academic freedom, encouraged research and broad reading, and in general developed modern educational aims and creative scholarship. The emphasis shifted to cultural rather than vocational training. Elmhurst College was to be not primarily a pre-theological school, although Dr. Niebuhr had a strong interest in the Christian ministry, but a school which

## Part III.

# The Establishment of the College

(The College Era)

With the Junior College now firmly established, the Academy gradually declined. High schools were now developed and growing, even in the rural areas, and the need for an academy became less urgent. The major effort was now directed towards the development of the junior and senior years of the College and the fulfillment of the dream of Elmhurst as a full four year liberal arts college. The selection of a new president to direct this effort was a matter of crucial importance.



The Elmhurst College Seal was designed by Robert Leonhardt, the first registrar and also football coach about 1925, at the request of President H. R. Niebuhr. Since Dr. Niebuhr was a graduate of Yale the similarity of the Elmhurst seal to that of Yale University is understandable.



emphasized the liberal arts as the best preparation for whatever one did as a career.

There were also new approaches to the community. Scholarships were established for graduates of the Elmhurst high school. A School of Music was established, serving local young people. The college library was opened to the public. The college theater enlisted the interest of many.

Ever since its beginning, the school at Elmhurst had been governed by a board of education which also supervised Eden Seminary. In 1925 Elmhurst College was granted its own Board of Trustees to direct its own new and unique course. Student life received attention, with the organization of a Student Union as a form of self-government. Dormitories had their own "house committees." Chapel services, instead of being held each morning and evening, now were held four times a week. Uniform tuition fees were established, and there was an end to "free education" at Elmhurst.

Fresh attention was given to the status of the faculty. For the first time academic ranks were instituted, and faculty members became specialists in one area rather than generalists as in the entire Proseminary era. A salary schedule was adopted for the first time, and modest efforts were made towards a pension plan. A program of sabbatical leaves was projected, but because of circumstances of the times, was not generally implemented.

The wise leadership of President Niebuhr encouraged the Board to engage in long-range planning, a radically new idea. A Four Year Plan was projected to meet the bare minimum needs of an emerging college: an endowment fund of \$400,000; accreditation of the College by 1929; a new gymnasium; the enlargement of the laboratories and of the library. This was followed by an elaboration into a Ten Year Plan, envisaging an endowment of one million dollars, a new chapel or auditorium, a goal of an enrollment of 400 students, and, most visionary of all, a long-range campus plan. For the latter purpose the board engaged the services of Benjamin Franklin Olson of Chicago as the college architect. Every new building for the next forty years was designed by him. He outlined the first general campus plan, envisioning buildings on both sides of an open mall, with a chapel or assembly hall crowning the far end of the mall, and, interestingly enough, providing for a group of women's dormitories, although co-education had not yet been planned. (It should be said that the residences for women were safely isolated in a far section of the campus!) The style of architecture recommended was English Colonial, a style lending itself to ease of construction and maintenance. This whole plan, at the time of its conception, was completely visionary. Yet it is a surprising fact that this is the plan which the

Niebuhr's long range campus plan.



college has followed in its main outline to the present day. Only with the construction of the Science Center in 1965-66 was a modern and functional type of architecture employed, as well as a new architect.

Unfortunately the denomination and the constituency of the College did not rise to the challenge and vision of its brilliant president. The General Conference of the Church failed to authorize the necessary financial undergirding. There seemed to be no adequate appreciation by the people of the demands of a college of stature and quality. The budget struggled in the face of deficits. Since the denomination had always underwritten the meager budget of the Proseminary, no endowment fund had been established. In the face of apathy the progress was difficult. Dr. Niebuhr's health broke under the strain and he resigned his presidency in the spring of 1927. He was by nature a scholar and teacher, and administration and promotion were not his style. He had accepted the challenge out of pure loyalty and dedication. Let it be said that in spite of all obstacles he laid a foundation and "dreamed a dream" without which Elmhurst would never have become what it is today.

It should be said that Dr. Niebuhr was ably assisted by Prof. Th. W. Mueller, the young teacher of sociology, who in 1925 became academic dean

of the college, also serving as dean of men. An Elmhurst alumnus and schoolmate of Dr. Niebuhr at Elmhurst and Eden, he too was trained in the graduate school of an American university and was well qualified to direct a modern program of higher education. Serving as teacher as well as administrator, he carried an unbelievably heavy load. He guided and worked with the faculty in hammering and shaping a modern curriculum. He served as dean from 1925 until 1948, through all the difficult years of the depression, of the struggle for accreditation, of the coming of co-education, of the emerging problems of World War II. After relinquishing the deanship, he continued as a valued faculty member until 1962, for a total period of 41 years. He is undoubtedly one of the leaders in the shaping of the Elmhurst College which we know today.

### *Problems of the Growing College*

It was not easy to find a new president following the Niebuhr administration. Tradition demanded that the president be an ordained minister, and candidates with the qualifications which would enable them to guide a modern college were hard to find. So for almost the entire academic year of 1927-28 Elmhurst operated without a president. During this period of "interregnum" the College was directed by a committee of three members of

Th. W. Mueller  
1921-1962  
The first dean of Elmhurst  
College and one of the  
shapers of the new Elmhurst.



The leading personalities in the early history of the "New Elmhurst,"  
The Twenty-five Club: Karl Henning Carlson, Paul N. Crusius, Christian  
G. Stanger, Theophil W. Mueller, and Homer Helmick — on the faculty for  
at least twenty-five years.



Dr. Homer H. Helmick (R), first Chairman of the Department  
of Chemistry and President Lehmann.



At the dedication of the Gymnasium, Dr. Lehmann accepts the keys to the building from the board chairman, the Reverend Herbert B. Brodt.



The Gymnasium built by the Alumni in 1928 to meet a great need of the "New Elmhurst."



The President's House, built in 1928, was the gracious home of the presidents beginning with Dr. Lehmann.

the faculty and administration. Dean Th. W. Mueller served as chairman, together with Prof. Paul Crusius, the principal of the Academy, and Dr. Homer Helmick, the head of the Chemistry Department. They kept the ship on a steady keel and struggled valiantly with the problems. There was a financial crisis to be faced due to the effort to create a modern college without adequate support. There was no endowment and the school lacked accreditation, and caught in that vicious circle it was difficult to maintain the enrollment. It was during this period that the decision was made to close the Academy.

During the last year of the Niebuhr administration, plans were drawn for the much needed new gymnasium. Sparked by a contribution of \$25,000 by Mr. William A. Wieboldt, a Chicago department store head, the fund-raising effort was initiated. The major appeal was to the alumni of Elmhurst, and Rev. Theodore Mayer came in 1926 as assistant to the president and fund raiser. This effort stimulated the organization of the alumni and a sum of \$125,000 in cash and pledges was secured with much effort. Construction began during the interregnum period and was completed in the early months of the new administration. A second building project was undertaken with much difficulty, namely the construction of the President's House in 1928. This house was razed only recently to make room for the new Buehler Library. After this spurt of building, no major construction project was undertaken for over twenty years. There were other problems to be faced.



The Elmhurst Campus in the 1930's — unchanged for twenty years.

### *Timothy Lehmann Appointed President*

After a careful search, the Board of Directors called the Reverend Timothy Lehmann of Columbus, Ohio to the presidency. Although elected in September 1927 he could not relinquish his duties in Ohio until the spring of 1928. In May of that year he came to Elmhurst. The Reverend Mr. Lehmann had been a successful pastor of a large city church and was known as a denominational leader, a man of deep commitment, and a person with an ability to secure funds for charitable causes. He was, again, an alumnus of the Elmhurst Proseminary, but with no experience of any kind in a modern college or university. He was installed in September 1928. The situation which he faced was a difficult one indeed. In spite of this, his administration came to be the longest in the history of the College to date, namely twenty years, and second only to that of Dr. Irion in the old Proseminary.

There were two urgent challenges to be faced immediately, namely to achieve a measure of financial stability for the school, and also to press towards a position of accreditation by the North Central Association. It was a formidable task and he addressed himself to it with strong effort and great courage. He was fortunate in having as his associates the men who had been the executive group during the interim period. Dean Mueller, Prof. Crusius, and Dr. Helmick were experienced leaders in higher education. The President was free to serve as promoter, fund raiser, public relations man, and guardian of the tradition.

President Lehmann could see the need for a broadening of the educational program and a raising of academic standards, but he also felt the demand of his Board and of his constituency to maintain the Christian character of the school and its pre-theological emphasis. He involved himself in the life of the Elmhurst community, serving on the welfare board of the city, on the Selective Service Board of the County, and in the Kiwanis Club, as well as other civic enterprises. He won many friends in the community.

President Lehmann also was active in the wider educational groups, such as the Council on Higher Education. He stimulated a program of recruitment of students, not only from the denomination but from other backgrounds. Scholarships were provided for graduates of area high schools. He continued the process already begun of breaking out of the traditional shell and entering the mainstream of American higher education. The athletic program received his attention in an attempt to "put Elmhurst on the map." The College joined the Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. Well remembered in this connection is the career of Elmhurst's athletic coach and leader, Oliver ("Pete") Langhorst who served for a



Timothy Lehmann  
President - 1928-1948  
Courageous leader of Elmhurst College through days of the depression, World War II and its aftermath, he built the endowment fund, led the effort towards accreditation, brought in coeducation, and guided the College through its most crucial years.

period of 36 years, and has become a living legend in his own time.

A Public Relations office was established, manned at first by students. Area newspapers took note of Elmhurst, and the ambitious slogan of "Chicago's West Side College" was promoted.

Effort was made to improve the status of the faculty and to raise the salary structure, a constantly recurring problem throughout his administration.

Public relations efforts spurred an increase in enrollment of local young people. The gymnasium effort gave new impetus to the Alumni Association. A College Bulletin was issued quarterly to maintain communication with alumni and the public.

In spite of all of this earnest effort there were frustrations galore. The financial problems were tremendous. Elmhurst College was caught in a vicious circle. In order to operate efficiently it needed increased enrollment, but enrollment was hampered by lack of academic accreditation. One can have only admiration for the courage and determination of Dr. Lehmann in battling this situation. Moreover, the sponsoring denomination, the Evangelical Synod, had problems of its own. Neither the denominational officials, nor the members of the College Board were fully aware of the needs of a modern college. Financial requests did not find a full understanding. The constituency of the denomination was often critical of the changes which were taking place at Elmhurst. The need for a college or a college education was not understood

by the public in the 1920's as in our modern day where higher education is the vogue. Charges of religious liberalism, unseemly student behavior, new kinds of social activity were whispered and sometimes openly expressed. With the shift from Proseminary status to college standing, a decline in pre-theological students in the ratio of the student body was to be expected, but was often not understood. Annual deficits in the budget, which were quite natural, brought forth strong criticism.

All of these problems were heightened by the onset of the economic Depression of the early 30's. One could hardly imagine a more unfavorable situation. Shortly before the Depression, the General Conference of the Evangelical Synod had authorized an endowment fund drive, an absolute necessity if North Central accreditation was to be achieved. The matter was further complicated by the insistence that this campaign should benefit both the college and Eden Seminary. It should be added that throughout the Proseminary period, the budget of the school had been subsidized in major proportions by the denomination, and no endowment was needed and so none had been established.

Undaunted by the economic circumstances, Dr. Lehmann and the Board initiated the major effort known as the "Elmhurst-Eden Advance" in 1930. The goal was \$1,250,000. Three-fourths of the income was to go to meet the needs of Elmhurst College. It was further stipulated that a portion was to be used for repayment of bonded indebtedness, another portion for endowment, and a small portion for capital improvements. A professional fund-raiser was engaged to conduct the campaign, a very new idea in institutional financing, not conducive to wide public acceptance. With incredible energy, Dr. Lehmann gave himself to this task, traveling far and wide in the Middle West and the East among the constituency of the College. The campaign began in Elmhurst with an appeal to local citizens, a first effort of its kind. Four hundred pledges were received, totalling \$66,000. Students and faculty members with their meager resources pledged generously. When the Elmhurst-Eden Advance was finally closed in 1933, pledges in the amount of \$1,800,000 had been received from 21,254 subscribers in all parts of the country. Many were estate pledges, payable upon the death of the subscriber. Remarkable as this achievement was, it was vitiated by the Depression and by the default of many subscribers because of economic circumstances, by the excessive costs of the long campaign, and by the collection costs attending the effort. In the end, the net was disappointingly small, leading to further criticism of the administration. Nevertheless, after all was said and done, almost \$100,000 had been secured in endowment, out of the quarter million dollars accruing to Elmhurst College. It was enough to meet



Marching band — 1934.

one of the conditions of accreditation, and it was the basis of our present endowment fund, still markedly inadequate. One can only say that President Lehmann was an "unsung hero" to accomplish what he did in spite of incredible obstacles. Elmhurst College would not be here today without his effort.

Strenuous efforts were made to stabilize the financial situation. The process of student recruitment was increased by temporary field representatives. Elmhurst's fortunate location aided in the process, and in a short time commuting students comprised about one-half of the student body.

### *Coeducation*

A fortunate development was the beginning of the program of coeducation. It had been authorized in 1929 and began with the 1930-31 academic year, when forty-six women were enrolled. They were for the most part commuting students, since no residence facilities were available for them. Elmhurst College was in its seventh year as a four year college, and in its fifty-ninth year as an institution. Coeducation, already generally accepted throughout our country, represented a new educational policy for Elmhurst College. The matter had been under discussion for some years, especially among the younger graduates, who felt that only in this way could the Church fulfill its obligations to the young women in its membership.



Dean Genevieve Staudt, Professor of Education and Dean of Women (1931-1961) beloved by generations of students.



Mrs. Timothy Lehmann, the gracious hostess at tea in the President's house. (The Oriental rug in the living room is still in use in the president's home today.)



"The Old Order Yields to the New". President Emeritus Irion greets the first women students at Elmhurst, 1930.

There had been vigorous debate, both pro and con, but when the decision was made, coeducation was readily accepted by all. Mrs. Lehmann, the wife of the President, served as temporary Dean of Women, and eased the way for the newcomers to the campus by her graciousness.

In the second year, the women students were housed in the community, and the teacher of history, Miss Grace Falck, became Dean of Women. Finally in the third year, Irion Hall, one of the dormitories for men, was made available as a residence for women students. The coeds were readily assimilated into the life of the school. A Women's Glee Club and a student Y.W.C.A. were organized. There is no doubt but that the co-eds changed the face of the campus and set new patterns for the social life and activities of the school. Enrollment of women students increased rapidly until they in time constituted some forty percent of the student body.

It was at this time that the College was blessed by the coming of Miss Genevieve Staudt to the faculty and the staff, first as teacher in the Department of Education and then with the added duties of Dean of Women. She lived in Irion Hall and shared her life with the new women students. The normal and natural development of the program of coeducation at Elmhurst College is due in no small measure to her influence. Under her direction the program of teacher education gained

new strength and acceptance. A graduate of Iowa State Teachers College and of Iowa State University, she added much to the stature of the faculty and to the spirit of the school. Practically her whole professional career, spanning thirty years of service, was devoted to Elmhurst College and its students. Hundreds of graduates entered the teaching profession under her guidance, and Elmhurst became well known for the quality of the teachers who were trained here. Many hundreds of students, both men and women, remember the gracious character and the strong and friendly personality of Dean Staudt. When she retired it marked the end of an era.

The next great aim of President Lehmann and of the faculty and the Board of Directors was the achievement of accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges, the accrediting agency. The attainment of this goal was absolutely necessary in order to achieve academic respectability and status, and with it a larger enrollment. Graduates of Elmhurst College had difficulty in having their credits accepted in graduate schools. The Junior College had been recognized earlier by the University of Illinois, and in 1929 the Senior College received qualified recognition. Following a request for North Central Association accreditation, the customary study team of the Association was assigned to make a preliminary review of the program of the school in February of 1932. A more formal



The first coeds take part in the 1930 Homecoming parade.



Coeducation comes to Elmhurst — 1930.



The Lodge on the Challacombe property was the home of many upperclassmen, until it was replaced by the Science Center.



study and evaluation came in 1933, and the decision was unfavorable to the College. The points of weakness were duly noted — the lack of an adequate endowment, insufficient provision for the library, inadequate background and qualifications of some faculty members, lack of support by the constituency, and lack of proper organization in some areas. President, faculty and Board quickly addressed themselves to the task of overcoming these problems and difficulties. A renewed application for accreditation was made in early 1934, and again a review team visited the campus. Finally on April 24, 1934 President Lehmann received the message that Elmhurst College had been approved by the North Central Association of Colleges and had been accepted as a fully accredited four year liberal arts college. Joy was unbounded on the campus and a noisy and cheering parade of students wound its way through the streets of Elmhurst to let everyone know the glad news. Elmhurst College had gained a new stature.

Financial problems and denominational slowness, as well as problems of enrollment continued to plague the college. As commuting students increased in numbers, the percentage of students from the sponsoring church declined, as did the number of pre-theological students.

A number of significant events should be quickly noted. In 1934 the Evangelical Synod entered into a union with the Reformed Church in the



Student Parade to celebrate accreditation — 1934.

United States to form a new denomination, the Evangelical and Reformed Church. The partner in the merger brought seven colleges into the denomination, all of them financially more secure and with larger endowments than Elmhurst. Among these colleges were Heidelberg in Tiffin, Ohio, and Franklin and Marshall in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. All of this brought a new challenge and incentive to the leadership at Elmhurst.

In 1939, the Board of Directors, at the urging of the President, purchased an adjacent residential property at the corner of Prospect Street and Elm Park Avenue in spite of the financial problems of the school. The Challacombe property was a strategically valuable addition and its purchase a tribute to the foresight of Dr. Lehmann. It is today the site of our Science Center.

In 1941 the administration and the Board took advantage of the occasion of the 70th Anniversary of the College to convene a conference of midwest regional representatives to discuss the future of the College and to increase understanding of its problems and challenges and to seek increased support.

In 1941 it was deemed wise to engage in self-study and to organize an institutional review. The purpose was to discover the strengths and weaknesses of the developing college. This study was made under the direction of Dr. John Dale Russell, an educational leader of national repute. It gave an

added stimulus to the academic development of the school.

In 1942 a great forward step was taken as the college received its own charter. Until that date it had operated as the property of the sponsoring denomination and under its charter. This new step gave to Elmhurst College separate corporate existence and ownership of its own property. It gave to the school increased autonomy, while maintaining a close connection with the church. The Board was able to elect one-half of its membership, the other half being appointed by the denomination. The way was now open for the selection of leading persons from the community and from the alumni group for board membership.

The involvement of the United States in World War II, following the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, brought a real crisis to colleges and universities. Elmhurst College was no exception. As men were drafted into military service or accepted remunerative war-time jobs, the enrollment began to decline. It was difficult to raise special funds or to receive government aid. As Elmhurst College faced the crisis, the President and the Board of Directors were forced to make all sorts of arrangements to meet the situation. Retrenchment, salary cuts, adjustment of standards, major economies, expedients of various kinds were the order of the day. Once more loyalty and dogged determination found a way through.



THE CAMPUS IN 1934

When the war ended in 1945 and the world had entered the Atomic Age, new problems in new dimensions presented themselves to the College. With the return of the men from the war and the provision of government scholarship assistance for the veterans, enrollments began to increase rapidly. At Elmhurst the enrollment of 300 suddenly increased to 500, and in the following year to 650. The college was not prepared for such an increase. To begin with, it had inadequate facilities. A number of barrack structures secured from government surplus gave some relief and the unfinished swimming pool area in the gymnasium became a dormitory. There were no adequate financial resources to meet this sudden upsurge and the College was forced to borrow money and add to its indebtedness. It was difficult to find the needed additions to the teaching staff. Also the return of the veterans brought a different spirit to the campus born of the "rough and ready" of army experiences.

There were, however, real benefits which accrued from this new development. Larger enrollment made possible a larger and greater college. The athletic program revived spectacularly with the vigor of the veterans. The pre-theological enrollment increased to almost one hundred students. New organizations arose on campus, a science club, a veterans club, a pre-theological club. The College's own wired radio station made its appearance, later becoming an F.M. station broadcasting publicly. The College Theater took on new vigor. Since 1929 it had functioned under the strong leadership of Prof. C. C. Arends, who also sponsored the Elmhurst Community Theater.

It seems to have been the fate of Elmhurst College to have its major anniversaries come in the worst of times, the Golden Anniversary of 1921 in the wake of World War I, and the 75th Anniversary in 1946 in the aftermath of the Second World War. "The Diamond Jubilee" was planned during the war emergency. One feature was to be a major financial campaign with a goal of one and one-half million dollars. The appeal was to be made to a selected group of individuals from the

churches in the constituency. There were ambitious plans: a science hall, a chapel-auditorium, a student union building, new scholarships and endowed chairs. For all the dreams and the effort only \$175,000 was secured when the Diamond Jubilee Campaign closed in 1947. The times were not right. There was inadequate organization, no professional leadership, and an unprepared constituency. However, the cultural program of events, spread over the entire year of 1946, did have real value. It included a convocation early in the year, a concentration of events at the Commencement season, with a large public assembly on campus, an Institute on "Religion and the Liberal Arts" featuring outstanding speakers, a Jubilee Homecoming, and a Chicagoland banquet of recognition.

At the end of the Diamond Jubilee and in the aftermath of the war, President Lehmann began to feel his advancing years and the weariness of the struggle and of the many frustrations. He submitted his resignation in late 1947, bringing to a close a term of twenty years, as previously mentioned, the second longest term in Elmhurst history. The Lehmann years were years of growth, of turmoil, of change. Coeducation, accreditation, financial campaigns, war, depression, after-war conditions, all faced within one period of twenty years. An incredible situation! President Lehmann was an "unsung hero" whose real greatness of achievement we appreciate in the retrospect of the years.

At the same time the College received the resignation of its longtime academic dean, Th. W. Mueller. He had been a loyal co-worker with two presidents in the critical growing and shaping years of the college. Without his academic "know how" and administrative skill the policy decisions of the president and of the Board could not have been implemented. Strong, rough hewn, completely loyal and dedicated, honest and straight-forward, he worked unbelievably hard through all the years of stress and strain and ultimate achievement. Fortunately, he continued as professor and head of the sociology department until his retirement in 1962 after forty-one years of service. Elmhurst College is indebted to him beyond measure.



## Part IV.

# Facing the Future—

### The Modern College

Not waiting for the election of a new president, the Board of Directors began the search for a new academic dean. It naturally sought an educator for this post and found one in Alfred Friedli of St. Louis, Missouri. He was a respected schoolman, with wide administrative experience, and the principal of a large high school in St. Louis. His graduate degree was achieved at Washington University. He was also a dedicated layman and church leader. He accepted the challenge presented by Elmhurst College after much deliberation. Dean Friedli was destined to play a large part in the shaping of the modern College.

At the same time the program of student services was enlarged by appointing the Dean of Women, Miss Genevieve Staudt, as Dean of Students.

A careful search led to the election of a new president, in the person of Dr. Henry W. Dinkmeyer. He was the successful pastor of a large church in Chicago, and so was in line with the tradition which called for a minister to be president of the school. Dr. Dinkmeyer was an alumnus of Elmhurst College, and a classmate of President Niebuhr. He was one of the small group who extended their theological training at Eden Seminary with further graduate work, in this instance at Yale University and at the University of Chicago. He had also served for years as a member of the Board of Directors of Elmhurst College, and for a time as its chairman. He was therefore well acquainted with the history of the college and also with its problems and challenges. He began his work with energy and enthusiasm in the early months of 1948. Dr. Dinkmeyer was a suave, soft-spoken gentleman with a friendly manner, and was also a very capable executive. Although academically well trained, the major bent of his personality was practical. He never forgot the history of the school nor its character as a school of the church. By his steady and quiet approach, he soon achieved excellent relations with the constituency of the College and also with the Board of Directors. As a result he gained an additional measure of autonomy for that body. His business efficiency soon manifested itself in the achievement of financial stability.

Dr. Dinkmeyer was ably assisted by his colleagues in administration. The new dean of the college, Dr. Friedli, took aggressive leadership in academic and curricular matters. To meet the needs of the local community he proposed an Evening Session which grew rapidly from a small beginning to an enrollment of 400 students. He encouraged the enrollment of foreign students and young people



Dr. Henry Dinkmeyer  
President — 1948-1957



Alfred Friedli  
Dean of the College

#### **"A Hole to be Filled by Faith"**

Dr. Dinkmeyer's unique method in developing new buildings on campus.



from minority groups. The first black student was graduated in 1951. The college intensified its cooperation in regional and national educational associations. Strong efforts were made to establish a sound salary structure. Within the boundary of limited financial resources, encouragement was given to the faculty for additional study and work towards advanced degrees. There was a careful development of educational policies, the addition of new departments, such as psychology and economics, and experimentation in interdisciplinary courses. The faculty curriculum committee became very active under the new dean's leadership. The program of teacher education which was already a strong asset was further developed under his skilled leadership, utilizing the local resources of Elmhurst's fine system of public schools. A notable development was the beginning of a course in speech correction which over the years grew into a very significant program. All told there was marked development of scholastic standards.

A second valuable new source of help was the appointment of Dr. Clarence E. Josephson as assistant to the president in 1949. He became in effect the business manager. Dr. Josephson was a unique personality. A highly gifted man, he had trained for the ministry after a very successful period as a business executive with a large corporation. He had served for a period of years as the president of the denomination's Heidelberg College. He

brought a strong element of business efficiency to augment the president's abilities along this same line. With this new element in the situation, the deficits which had accumulated were eliminated and careful budget controls were instituted. Wise investment policies were implemented. Through the combined efforts of the president and his assistant, new gifts, legacies and annuities, as well as new scholarship endowment contributions, were received. The Board of Directors discovered that the financial condition of the College was more sound than it had ever been.

The post-war pressures of enrollment growth, stimulated in part by the G.I. Bill of Rights, together with coeducation and the increase in enrollment of commuting students made discussion of a "ceiling" in the accession of new students a matter of necessity. The number of 650 was thought to be a reasonable limit, but continued growth made 1000 seem to be a long range possibility.

The growth in enrollment necessitated new attention to the physical facilities of the college. For the first time in over twenty years new buildings were planned and erected, and Dr. Dinkmeyer's talents bore ample fruit. The college had no large scale financial resources for such projects nor were large gifts immediately available. The procedure used by the president was unique. He engaged a bulldozer, and ordered a hole to be dug where a dormitory was to be built, and then erected a sign:



President Dinkmeyer with two veteran faculty members, Dr. Paul Crusius and Prof. C. G. Stanger.



The cornerstone laying ceremony for Dinkmeyer Hall was the second "Hole to be Filled with Faith."

Mr. Louis Hammerschmidt (L) and Dr. Erwin Koch (R), former chairman of the Board of Trustees with President Dinkmeyer.



"A Hole to be Filled by Faith." The response was remarkable as gifts came from near and far. Going one step at a time, a new dormitory arose, named "Lehmann Hall," and then another dormitory named, much against the will of the president, "Dinkmeyer Hall," a mark of grateful recognition by the Board of Directors. These activities stimulated modest gifts of larger size by trustees and other friends, and then the largest gift ever received by the College up until that time. It was a gift of \$300,000 in stock certificates by Mr. Louis M. Hammerschmidt of South Bend, Indiana, a well known lawyer, and a long-time and loyal member of the Board of Directors. It was to be used to pay one-half of the cost of a new chapel and classroom building. With this challenge a hole was again dug "in faith" for the collection of the second half of the necessary amount. This goal was not immediately realized since the gift came very late in Dr. Dinkmeyer's tenure, and was left as the first challenge for his successor. Other buildings during the Dinkmeyer regime included an attractive apartment building for faculty housing, a new heating plant, and in the very last months a much needed addition of two wings for the old library. In addition to all of this, Dr. Dinkmeyer and Dr. Josephson directed the construction of paved roads on the campus and the development of the central mall or "sunken garden," as it was often called, which was a part of the original Niebuhr

campus plan. The planting of new trees and shrubs began to make the campus a thing of beauty. No wonder that Dr. Dinkmeyer's career came to be designated as that of "the builder."

There were other favorable events during this period. The Ford Foundation in December 1959 gave tremendous encouragement to the private colleges of America by a gift of a half billion dollars for endowment purposes, the largest single gift in the history of philanthropy. Elmhurst College's share in this benefaction was \$134,000. It was stipulated that the income from the investment of this amount was to be used to increase the salaries of professors. The joy generated by this, the second largest gift ever to be received by the college up until that time, can be imagined. This donation stimulated other gifts by corporations and foundations, and also by churches and individuals. The United States government took note of the needs of the private colleges, and the beginnings of a new program of government loans for scholarships falls into this period.

There were developments also in student life, with growing understanding of the need for larger freedom in student government. "The President's Council" was a means for student-administration communication. The requirement of compulsory attendance at chapel services was quietly dropped. These services were held on two mornings each week, with evening vespers at stated times, planned and led by students. "Religious Emphasis Week" and a Winter Retreat between semesters followed the pattern set by other colleges. Larger cultural events were rare, but an annual Lecture Series, planned by a committee made up of students and faculty members, was quite successful and brought outstanding speakers to the campus. The athletic fortunes of the College were at low ebb, especially in the area of football competition, giving rise to vigorous discussion among alumni, as well as on campus.

The college was growing and its program was developing. Modest tuition increases eased the financial burden. The College operated, however, with only a minimum administrative staff, every officer carrying a growing and sometimes overwhelming burden of work.

Dr. Dinkmeyer, now nearing the age level for retirement, in February of 1957 announced that he would relinquish his office at the end of the school year, allowing time for the choice of a successor. Two weeks after this announcement to his Board he passed away suddenly, without warning, of a heart attack in his home. This came as a shock to the campus and the constituency. Dr. Dinkmeyer, the friendly, agreeable gentleman, the builder, the organizer, had achieved much during his administration of nine years. Elmhurst College was well on its way towards coming into its own.





Dr. and Mrs. Stanger in receiving line at installation reception — 1958.

## Part V.

# "On the Threshold of the Future"

## (A Time of Rapid Change and Growth)

What follows is really not a story of the past but a part of the present, and many who will be reading these lines are involved in it. For the sake of perspective a cursory sketch will suffice to help us see the dimensions of the present.

Following the death of Dr. Dinkmeyer, an interim committee, composed of the assistant to the president, Dr. Josephson, Dean Friedli and Dean Staudt, guided the affairs of the school. The Board once more followed tradition in its choice of a new president, in the person of Robert C. Stanger. An ordained minister, a life-long friend of Dr. Dinkmeyer, and his successor in the large church in Chicago, the new president came with unique credentials. He had been born on the campus, the son of Prof. C. G. Stanger, a member of the Elmhurst faculty for a record span of fifty years. Dr. Stanger was a graduate of the Proseminary in one of its last classes (1918). Following his work at Eden Seminary, he continued to follow the course of his predecessor in graduate work at Yale University and the University of Chicago. For a period of three years he served as an instructor at Elmhurst, and one year of that time as dean of men. His was a life-long contact with the school because of his family ties. He was acquainted with its history and knew its early leaders. When the call came to become the president of his Alma Mater, he prepared himself by taking a summer refresher course at the Institute of Higher



Inauguration Party at installation of President Stanger, May 1958. Left to right: Dr. Clarence Josephson, Dean Genevieve Staudt, Dr. William L. Rest, Dr. Robert C. Stanger, Dr. L. W. Goebel, Mr. E. J. Goebel, Dean Alfred Friedli.

Education at the University of Michigan and repeated this in other summers.

It was a time of rapid change in the world at large and in the realm of college education. The Russians had just launched "Sputnik" and the impetus which it gave toward intensified educational development, especially in the sciences, was unmistakable. The "population explosion" had finally caught up with the colleges and the "war babies" were now the young adults pressing into the schools. As the boom developed, public universities and colleges were beginning to draw students away from the private colleges. Higher education was now "the thing" and it was felt that provision must be made for every young person who wanted to go to college and who could qualify. With the growing costs and mounting budgets, business and industry were moved to become involved in the financial undergirding of higher education. Foundations lent their support. Federal and state governments gave assistance through special legislation assuring student scholarship loans and grants, loans for new dormitories, and finally loans and grants for classroom buildings, libraries and laboratories. Under pressure of necessity, privately supported colleges were availing themselves of government funds.

Elmhurst College was always mindful of its heritage as a church-related college, with a unique purpose, and yet the obligation to meet the urgent

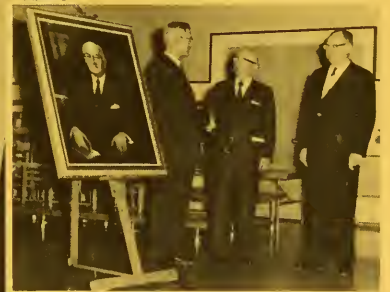
need for higher education for the general public brought about a new direction. It would be less and less a denominational service institution and more and more a full-fledged American college. This was to be its Christian service to the present age while endeavoring to maintain its traditional spirit.

The sponsoring denomination, The Evangelical and Reformed Church, had just completed a merger with the Congregational churches to form the United Church of Christ. The Congregational colleges, some of the oldest and most prestigious in America, had a tradition of independence and of limited denominational support. Elmhurst had always received considerable church subsidy, and needed now to become more self-sufficient. The governing board of the College revised its constitution and changed its name from Board of Directors to Board of Trustees, and elected a lay chairman, and broadened its membership by the addition of prominent businessmen to its roster.

Two developments came in rapid succession in the new administration. The first was a large-scale program of self-study, prompted by the requirement of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for a periodic review. The faculty approved this project and the 1959-60 school year was devoted to it. Under the leadership of the dean and the guidance of a faculty steering committee and seven study committees, this large scale self-study was implemented. It reviewed every



Hammerschmidt Memorial Chapel — 1959.



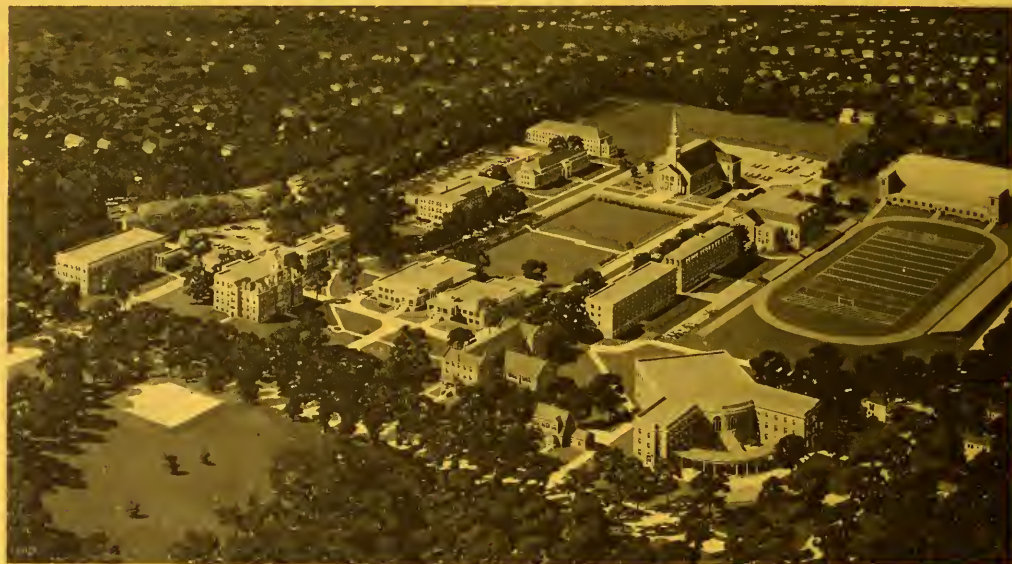
Mr. Louis M. Hammerschmidt, devoted trustee of the College, whose gift made possible the new Chapel, receives congratulations from President Stanger and Chairman E. J. Goebel at the time of the presentation of his portrait.

aspect of the college program in the light of modern accreditation requirements. This was followed by the visit of the North Central review committee consisting of the Reverend E. J. Drummond, vice president of Marquette University, and President Douglas Knight of Lawrence College. This brief account can only state that both the strengths and weaknesses were honestly faced. The report of the review committee gave hearty approval to continued accreditation, but also gave very pointed suggestions as to areas needing attention. This spawned a number of special study projects which were carried on in the next year and beyond.

The second development was a recommendation by the president to the Board of Trustees to begin a program of development of institutional resources and facilities. This represented a new and rapidly growing movement among colleges. A preliminary study by a firm of development counselors revealed the weakness in relations with the large civic community and the business and industry in the area, as well as the lack of adequate support by the alumni. Understanding for such a project had to be developed in the faculty and the constituency.

Again summarizing all too briefly, let it be said that this development program began slowly, but proceeded to become one of the most important forward steps in the outward growth of the College. A promising young businessman, academically oriented because of an official connection with a

national collegiate fraternity, Mr. Darl Snyder, became the director of development. He at once developed a strong program of public relations. While immediate financial returns were small, a strong foundation was laid for the future. Personal and corporate gifts began to come in and the alumni association had its first successful large-scale solicitation in 1961. Very significant contacts were made with foundations and the business community and the Board of Trustees was inspired to new activity. After careful preparation and study a ten-year program projection, known as the "Decade of Development," was presented at a College Convocation on May 14, 1961, and at a large public dinner meeting in Elmhurst, attended by a significant group of citizens and civic leaders. The ambitious campus plan was an updating of the original plan of Niebuhr's administration in the 1920's drawn by the same architect, and much nearer now to realization than it was in those far-off days. The Decade of Development envisioned increased endowment, better salaries for faculty, scholarships, additional library resources, better classroom facilities, plus a new science building, a student center, a new fieldhouse and a fine arts center. The Decade of Development, planned to culminate in the 1971 Centennial observance, is in process of realization now as is evident to any observer of the campus scene. The dream of many years is becoming a reality.



The program of development brought some immediate results in the construction of new buildings. The new chapel, made possible by the large gift of \$300,000 by Louis M. Hammerschmidt, was augmented by a like sum given by churches, alumni and the church constituency. The Hammerschmidt Memorial Chapel was dedicated in 1959, and soon thereafter a magnificent Moeller pipe organ was installed, and within a year the building was debt-free. It was designed as a multi-purpose building with a large auditorium for worship and for assemblies, a smaller hall on the ground level, together with much needed classrooms and faculty offices. The new federal housing program provided a long term loan for the construction of a modern dormitory, Niebuhr Hall, in 1961, including a new health facility. Careful planning, in spite of many difficulties, brought into being the large new College Union in 1964, providing a center where resident and commuting students would meet, where student organizations would work and social and cultural programs could be arranged. At the same time adequate new dining and snack bar facilities were provided. This completed, planning was begun for the urgently needed science building. Since a functional type of architecture was necessary for this new facility, a new architect was chosen, replacing the firm which had served the college in one style of architecture for nearly forty years. Detailed plans were ready

when the president was about to retire. The College Union and Science Center were erected with partial loans and grants from federal funds, augmented by gifts from foundations and individual donors. The new buildings changed the face of the campus.

At the end of this period of college history, the enrollment had reached the one thousand mark and gave every evidence of continuing its advance, and the evening session was also growing rapidly. Academic standards were raised step by step stimulated by the academic dean and by his staff and faculty associates. Tuition rates increased year by year. New faculty benefits were instituted. A process of selective admissions was instituted when the college was admitted to the College Entrance Examination Board in 1963.

The college assemblies were planned to alternate between a weekly chapel service and an assembly featuring cultural programs, to which the people of the community were invited. As funds became available, larger programs of concerts and lectures were provided. A full-time chaplain, Rev. Robert Schieler, joined the staff in 1963.

The larger program required a larger staff. The deans and administrators had carried very heavy loads through the years. Dean Staudt, Dr. Josephson, Dean Friedli, reaching the statutory age, retired in successive years, having served long and valiantly and genuinely meriting the grateful remembrance accorded to them. With the coming



Mr. Darl Snyder, first Director of Development — groundbreaking for Niebuhr Hall 1961.



The Board of Trustees approve plans for the College Union — 1963.



College Union Building. Second step in the Decade of Development.



Dr. Friedli, upon his retirement as Dean, joined the teaching staff of the Department of Education. His service to Elmhurst covered a period of twenty years — 1947 to 1967.



The Glee Club — David Austin, Director.

Well remembered faculty members of recent decades.



Clifford C. Arends, long-time Chairman of the Department of Speech and Director of the College Theater for 39 years. (1929-1968)



Dr. Walter Wade, Emeritus Professor of German language and literature and distinguished scholar. (1946-1964)



Mr. and Mrs. Oliver "Pete" Langhorst, "Uncle Pete", Director of Athletics and Coach for 36 years (1933-69). Mrs. Langhorst for many years was Alumni Secretary. They are loved and honored by many generations of students.



Dr. Harvey De Bruine, late professor of biology and highly respected teacher.

of William Denman, as Dean of Students in 1961, there came also a reorganization and enlargement of the program of student personnel services, reaching into every facet of campus life. Trevor Pinch came to the Business Manager's office soon thereafter. Robert Swords became registrar and director of the evening session. With the retirement of Dean Friedli from administrative to teaching responsibilities in 1962, a new academic dean was called in the person of Donald C. Kleckner. His coming marks the beginning of an exciting new chapter in the ongoing story of Elmhurst College.

The athletic program passed through a troubled period, marked by a necessary withdrawal from the college conference with which our school had been associated. New leadership in a new administration is now able to recoup these setbacks.

In the closing year of Dr. Stanger's administration, the Board of Trustees engaged in an unprecedented study retreat, conferring with faculty, students, and administrators, as they looked towards the future. Out of it came a Ten Point Program and a revised Statement of Purpose: "Elmhurst College is committed to being an educational institution where within the context of Christian faith and concern dedicated teachers and qualified students are brought together for the purpose of learning and of searching for truth. Academic excellence and academic freedom are paramount in this experience." Dramatically significant changes had taken place, bringing in the modern college, ready for a new large forward step.

In bringing to an end his term of service and in his last report to his constituency, Dr. Stanger was able to say: "In days that are difficult, particularly for the small, private college and the church-related school, we have every confidence that the unique contribution of the Christian college will be maintained. One conviction is constant with me as I close this report, namely that Elmhurst College is on the threshold of a future filled with opportunity, challenge and with promise."



College faculty - 1958.

# TODAY—

## A STORY THAT IS BEING WRITTEN

(History in the Making)



Dr. Donald C. Kleckner, tenth president of Elmhurst College.

The search for a new president was carried on by a large committee in which for the first time, faculty, students and alumni were involved. By and large the committee was convinced that the new leader must be an educator with wide experience and an earned doctorate in his field. After almost a year of searching and many interviews, the conviction grew that the man who could best meet the needs of the times was already within the ranks of the administration, in the person of the academic dean, Donald C. Kleckner. Here was a man whose whole professional career had been spent in college and university work, whose graduate schooling had led to the doctorate, and who in his few years as dean of Elmhurst College had come to know the school and had given it strong academic leadership. Acting upon this knowledge, the Board of Trustees in May of 1965 elected Dr. Donald C. Kleckner to be the tenth president of Elmhurst College. For the first time in its history the college had a layman as its leader. Here was a president with expertise in education, fulfilling a hope quietly expressed by practically every clerical incumbent of that chair since the Proseminary became the College.

Dr. Kleckner's undergraduate studies were carried on at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, a school which, like Elmhurst, was sponsored by the United Church of Christ. His graduate work was

at the University of Michigan where he received his Ph.D. degree. For a time he taught as head of the department of Speech at his Alma Mater, Heidelberg, before going to Bowling Green (Ohio) State University. Here he served as Chairman of the Speech Department with special interest in debate and in the theater. He also served for three years in the U.S. Navy. A recognized leader in the area of higher education, he brought significant strength to his new position.

No history of the present period will be attempted, because we are dealing with history in the making. Day by day that story is being written for future historians to record. Suffice it to say that from the very beginning President Kleckner's leadership has been dynamic. As an able executive he has surrounded himself with a very capable staff to whom responsibility is delegated. He possesses an ability to communicate with students which has proved to be an asset in these tumultuous times. He relates well to his board. He has the confidence of the majority of the constituency and of the community. He has been able to solicit large-scale support from the leaders in business and industry. Evidence of this is the building program within the brief

time of his service — an excellent modern science building, a new dormitory, the magnificent new Buehler Library now in process of construction. Bold, imaginative new programs, have been instituted, such as the 4-1-4 program, which places an interim semester for specialized projects in January between two full semesters. The faculty has been measurably strengthened and benefitted. The enrollment has increased to unanticipated heights. Great thought and creativity have gone into the planning of the Elmhurst Centennial which we are presently celebrating, and immense energy has been devoted to the Second Century Fund in a very difficult time. As we finish for the time being this story of "The Elmhurst Years", it is with the confidence that Elmhurst College stands ready for the years ahead. Hopes and dreams, work and effort, struggles and frustrations, challenge and response — these are the stuff of life. The Elmhurst Years have brought their full measure of each. Emerging out of a great Christian tradition and concern, and seeking to meet the educational needs of our country as changing circumstances dictate, Elmhurst College endeavors to serve, in the light of its heritage, the century ahead.



Completion of the Science Center continued the building program of the Decade of Development.



Elmhurst College's new \$2.2 million A. C. Buehler Library features the latest innovations in library services and represents one of the largest building projects in the College's 100-year-old history. The three-story, 70,000 square foot library is expected to be completed by June, 1971, and will house over 200,000 volumes, an audio-visual center and spacious study areas.



Stanger Hall — named in honor of Christian G. and Robert C. Stanger.





The facilities in Elmhurst College's \$2. million proposed field house will include a large gymnasium, handball courts, a corrective physical education unit for handicapped persons, an Olympic size swimming pool, wrestling and weightlifting rooms and classrooms. The field house, along with the new A. C. Buehler Library and a proposed fine arts center, is designed to meet the needs of a student body that has doubled in size during the past decade.



Elmhurst College's proposed \$2.6 million fine arts center will include units for art, music, drama, mass communications and speech correction. The center will be one of three new buildings designed to better serve a student body that has doubled in size during the past decade.

We are indebted to the author of "The Elmhurst Years," Dr. Robert C. Stanger, President Emeritus of Elmhurst College.

Born on the campus, son of Christian G. Stanger, who was professor at Elmhurst from 1898 to 1948, and an alumnus, teacher and president of the college, Dr. Stanger's knowledge of the history of Elmhurst College is unsurpassed.

A limited number of additional copies of "The Elmhurst Years" are available for \$1.00 per copy from the Public Relations Office, Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126.

Elmhurst College endeavors  
to serve in the light of  
its heritage,  
the century ahead.